## **PROCEEDINGS**

OF THE

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# TWO NEW GEOPHILOID CHILOPODS FROM MEXICO AND TEXAS.

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Of the two new chilopods herein described the first is a member of the Schendylidae and is represented by two specimens sent to me for identification by Mr. E. J. Koestner of the University of Illinois, by whom they were taken at an elevation of 12,500 feet on Cerro Potosi, Nuevo Leon, Mexico. The type of the second form represents a new species in the genus Sogona, family Sogonidae. It was taken in Kerr Co., Texas, by Dorothea and Stanley Mulaik in December, 1939.

#### Simoporus koestneri, new species.

Cephalic plate longer than broad, narrowed toward both ends, the caudal margin truncate. No frontal suture showing. Prebasal plate clearly exposed. Antennae filiform.

Claws of prehensors when closed even with or slightly short of the anterior margin of the head; none of the joints armed within. Anterior margin of coxosternum unarmed. No chitinous lines present.

Anterior sternites with posterior margin angularly produced into an excavation of the succeeding plate. Sternites not sulcate. Ventral pores in an undivided circular area, this relatively small.

Spiracles small, circular, the first but slightly larger than the second.

First legs but little smaller than the second. Anal legs in the male much thicker and longer than the penult, the third joint thickest, from which the legs are attenuated gradually to the end; claw distinct, slender.

Labrum widely and evenly arched over middle portion, this concave middle portion bearing typically 15 stout teeth; widely separated pectinations on each side, the outermost of these close to end of labrum.

The inner branch of first maxillae presenting two setae, as against three shown for *Nyctunguis dampfi*, and the outer branch or palpus four setae as against three. Otherwise the first maxillae very similar to those of that species.

The clypeus free from setae posteriorly; at anterior end a pair of setae

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and behind this several setae irregularly arranged at three levels, with setae on each side tending to form a single series.

Last ventral plate proportionately broad, trapeziform. Each anal coxa with a single large pore which is nearly covered by the border of the sternite.

Genital appendages large, the apical article conical, setose, extending a little beyond caudal end of somite.

Pairs of legs in male, 41.

Length, 18 mm.

Locality.—Mexico: Nuevo Leon, Cerro Potosi, at an elevation of 12,500 ft. Two specimens collected by E. J. Koestner in soil in scrub pine growth. One specimen lacks the posterior end.

This species presents many resemblances to *Nyctunguis dampfi* (Verhoeff) the types of which were also taken in Mexico in the high mountains, having been taken by Prof. Dampf at the Desierto de los Leones at an elevation of 9,000 feet.

### Sogona kerrana, new species.

Antennae moderate, attenuated from base where they are nearly contiguous. No frontal suture. Prebasal plate a little exposed at the middle.

Claws of prehensors when closed not quite reaching the anterior margin of the head. Joints of prehensors not armed within. Chitinous lines complete.

Ventral pores of anterior sternites few, in the usual narrow transverse band behind middle of sternite.

Spiracles all circular, the first but little larger than the second.

Last ventral plate wide. Pores of anal coxae large, two on each side, mostly exposed.

Anal legs in the male moderately inflated, of nearly uniform thickness to the second tarsal joint which is abruptly thinner. Tarsus terminating in a membranous point, without a true claw.

Pairs of legs in male holotype, 57.

Length, about 25 mm.

Localities.—Texas: Kerr Co., Turtle Creek, one male taken in December, 1939; Raven Ranch, one younger male, also taken in December, by D. and S. Mulaik.

Much resembling *Garrina ochra* in the form of the anal legs excepting in the lack of terminal claws. It is a much larger form that *Sogona minima* from which it differs also in lacking the deep median longitudinal furrow on the sternites characteristic of *minima*, etc.